

BAYONNE, May 8

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against surprise. The surprise was complete. Moriones with a column of about 2,000 men and a mountain battery fell upon the Japanese garrisons before they knew where they were. It is only just to say that though

The fighting was not over till 8 o'clock the loss to the Carlists was over 700 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. It is said they near 4,000, and that there were in addition perhaps, 1,500 men, who, however, did not up in time to help them.

After the combat Don Carlos rode off an escort, in what direction is not known. Probably he will have retreated the far as he would be safer among the French in the hands of Moriones. Some years

of Madrid, fell into the hands of the Qu
troops after a failure like the present. H
promised his liberty on condition of ren
ing his claim to the Throne, of makin

freed attempt at insurrection, and of quelling the country. He gave the promise and then he went back. On his arrival, he found that if France had given, as he thought, the order of 11 November was worthless, as it had been extorted by threats of violence, and he was tortured by the advice of his counsellors, who told him that he should not give up. In this, no doubt, the Duke of Alençon is very responsible; but, at all events, it is he who should find himself in France than in this at this moment. Mirabeau announces positively that the king will not be taken prisoner, called Charles VII, has been completely betrayed. The prisoners he made were numerous than was said at first—757, as Napoleon picked up after the fight were 35, 000 and wounded.

It was known last night, 150 or 200 insurgents passed through the village of Bernas, that Don Corcio had been there, and that they were proceeding in all directions.

Another band, much smaller, headed by Rosendo, has been also beaten at S.

The defeat sustained by the Carlists in the Basque Provinces where they could count on

partisans sincerely attached to the cause, blow from which they will hardly recover. Tristany and Castells can do nothing else in the East, after the failure of the "E" himself in the West. They had calculated Republican rising in Madrid on the 2d of June a diversion in their favor, but the cere of the day passed off quietly. They had red, further, on whole battalions pressing to them when brought face to face with a not a man, so far as I have heard, has de-

the superior officers they, with or without reason, counted upon made no sign; and peluna, which Don Carlos made sure of to be did not even come in sight of. Refusing to cross the frontier, some thousand

The Manchucos had not responded to the call of the guerrillas, and the reason was the arrival of Castro's announced army on Monday. It will, I fancy, have to wait long for that once formidable chief reappears on the scene. The guerrillas' operations in Cuba and in Colombia was not very successful, advancing arms, equipment, and their 30 years' tranquil life. It is not likely that he is doing much more than waiting for the day to suggest the Canto of Morella has been a recollection of the Guerra Civil.

(From another correspondent.)

Hearing in Madrid such vague and uncertain reports as to the Carlist movement—the Government organs one day giving it tremendous importance, speaking of 15,000 to 20,000

in arms, too, and the most disheartening thing, a mere flash of the sun, an unexpected rising of the wind, a sudden change of the tide, would induce them to come North for a few days to wait for me myself.

Not relying on the idea of being shot as a means of escape, and readily convinced by the Premier, Aguata, which benefited the Civil Governors and called upon the people to give more information in their power, object was to get to Tudela, Pamplona, and then to the coast, to escape the danger of insurrection, and within which Marshal Seva was operating. The most direct way was Saragossa, and that way was traversed by me himself. Saragossa, however, told me that the only way to escape was to go to the bridges, and he advised me to take the route as far as Alcaná, between which place and Pamplona a branch railway runs. A journey of three hours brought me to Alcaná.

Here I found that the General Arana told me that he and his 5000 men were

come across the mountains from Pampelona in one direction, while Generals Serrano, Pardo Rivero, and Latona had come in other directions, forming a kind of triangle, within which they hoped to encircle the largest Carlist army.

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of officers to Pampeluna, and might not
turn for days. Finding I could neither buy
nor hire a horse or a mule, I had to abandon
the idea of making for Serrano's Head-Quarters.

ties, and I decided to strike for San Sebastian, as a central point for information, and one where—at any rate, there were less possibilities of interruption of telegraphic communications with Laredo than there were in Aguasca, as the rebels had already cut the wires at Zimarruga, halfway between Laredo and San Sebastian. The train from Aguasca was timed to make this place in three hours; I was nearly 24 coming, owing to the run having listed the rails a little farther on to Beasain. I had not been here long when the civil Governor kindly gave me word of his telegram from Serrano, announcing the revolution. Don Carlos and his army at Orcoqueto, which I at once communicated to you by wire.

Extracts.

Democracy in the Clouds.

(From "No Clock of the Weather," in the
"Corkhill Magazine.")

Now to consider the influence which the weather-management exercised, both above the upper and lower classes of society in Newscastle, let it be mentioned that on the morning of the Transfer Day the Frau Gräfin von Rosenblatt was waiting for the dressmaker, which she hoped to outdazzle all the other ladies in the Grand Salon, tickets of which she had secured by the aid of a friend at her disposal by the new Clerk of the Works, the gentleman who knew nothing of astronomy and drew a large salary. It was seven o'clock, and the dress, which had been promised for the evening before, had not yet come. Half-past seven, and no sign of the dressmaker. At 7.45 C.R. the head footman, was despatched in a cab to the dressmaker's, to say that, whatever was the condition of the dress, it was to be brought immediately, with the exception of the skirt, which was to be made of the new material. At 7.50 the second footman, was sent off in a second cab, to say that Gräfin begged and entreated that the dress might be finished in all haste, so that she might be in time for the Aurora Borealis. At eight if there had been a third footman, he would have been sent in a third cab; but these were only two, so the Gräfin was obliged about her person, wringing her pretty hands, and looking at her watch, which showed to 8.15; there was a great rattling down below, a cab drove up at the door, a clouded female stepped out, bearing aloft a mass of silk, satin, and lace—there was a clattering of feet up the stair, she, the Frau Gräfin's maid and the dressmaker entered together, and there lay the dress completed. Then the Gräfin—who, had she been told a trifle before that the dress could not come today, and that she would have to go on down to her knees to the dressmaker's—stresses not to delay beyond that time—thought good, now that the dress was before her in a state of perfection, to make the full weight of her displeasure felt by the dressmaker, which proves that in the Duchy of Newscastle, at least, a dressmaker is as well off as to be entirely late on only half so. However, the dress once on was a success, and the Gräfin, who the dressmaker was really a sublimely and charming creature, who had a good heart, when things went well, graciously related. She looked at herself in the glass, and saw that the fit was absolutely faultless. The dressmaker and the maid exclaimed in concert that nothing so bewitching had ever been seen. She turned a little to see whether the dress sat well on the shoulders, and the dressmaker and maid chorused out that her ladyship would be the envy of court ladies in all Newscastle. This made her countess in all Newscastle. This made her smile, and she was now pleased to notice that the dressmaker looked pale and fagged and sighed now and then involuntarily. As she had long enjoyed this dressmaker, who was a worthy person of that is-by-courtesy, styled middle-age, her ladyship graciously asked what was the matter with her. "I am in great trouble, madam," said the dressmaker, "and I am giving you a little more of my time, and a little more of my stitch to a small portion of my trimming, which did not sit quite smooth. "Oh, dear me!" exclaimed the countess, turning pale, "is it that the dress doesn't fit well behind?" "Oh, the dress fits, my lady—it is something much worse than that." The countess wondered what could possibly be worse than a dress which didn't fit behind; but being reassured by the protestations of the maid and the dressmaker, and having a trifle reassured herself, she turned to the general-plais to be wheeled at right angles to that in the wardrobe pannel, so that she could see with her own eyes, who recovered her tranquillity, and recurred with interest to her former question. "I am in deep distress about my son, my lady," sighed the milliner, "continuing to stitch—" "and a who had never even me a moment's uneasiness before, and as she was a young man's clothes, so to say," "my son," was aware that he was making the countess, taking from her maid's hands the plaid on her own gossamer hair, what looked like a well-assorted flower-basket, but was in reality a bonnet; "I thought you had two daughters, Frau Bunde!" "Two daughters, and a son, my lady," which makes And I know that there's nothing so troubling to a mother's heart as girls who begin to be smitten at by gentlemen of the name and house; so you see, my lady," said she, to their mourning evening, "My daughters, the girl that smites to gentlemen's hearts will find nothing to smile at in their six—" "Those sentiments do you give, countess, Frau Bunde!" remarked the Gräfin, interrupting her bonnetings. "Thank you, my lady; but, though daughters, as I say, are a mother's heart, what is to become of a mother when her only son—bred to the best of colleges, a nobleman becoming a doctor of laws, and a high-ranking gentleman, and a nobleman—likes to keep company with good-for-nothings, who year have no lips to speak of, and I meet in low public houses, to say that men are equal!" "Dear, how very dreadful!" ejaculated the countess, flattening the web of her bonnet with the palm of her hand, and watching the effect in the mirror. "So I am now to go to public-houses, and you want me to make a doctor of him, Frau Bunde?" "No, my lady, anything is proceeding," answered the milliner, "and my son's own knees, and requesting to survey the dress as amended. "I think, my lady, if I just to stick another point here, if I keep it puffing of satin flatter—puffs are not so full as last year, though—one may say it is a matter of taste, for the Gräfin von Rosenblatt wears hers very large; but then the Gräfin is a little taller than your ladyship." "Yes, my lady," faltered Frau Bunde. "I should have said a ladyship." "Yes, my lady." "And so awkward, too, my lady." "If she were not one of the best friends I should have called her in Newscastle—" "Yes, my lady." "You must be quick with those stitches, Frau Bunde, I would not be behind hand with the Aurora Borealis for all the world. Caroline, my daughter, I hope, Frau Bunde, your son is a handsome fellow. Drinking, my lady, the worst, for a young man to fall into, and must tell him that, and make him reform from this day—a great day, you know." "My lady, it's this day and the talk about it has been the cause of all his mis-doing," moaned Frau Bunde, sewing on the puff. "But it's not from drinking, my lady, it's from his heart! If it had been no worse than drinking, we might have had hopes of his reforming." "Drinking, my lady, is a little bit of the turning his head; and what I can find to excite him in such mischief is not that I know or can guess. Such a young man, my lady! Every holiday he'd come home from school with his arms full of Jodels and he'd recite all the kings of Israel at Jodels at once, so that it was pleasure to hear him. And was the same man when he came home, my lady, he'd fall into the same old ways, the acquaintance of that Herr von Bunde, whom I should love to see and to thank, though God forbid I should wish to tell to any man." "Who is Herr Feuerkopf?" asked the countess, who, having been chiefly occupied in drawing on the right-hand glove of a ten-button pair, had scarcely caught more than a stray word or two. "Fancy I should read his name in the newspapers." "Herr Feuerkopf?—Oh, Herr Feuerkopf, my lady, he is a Jew, and a very clever one." "He is a Jew, and is the newspapers often," replied Frau Bunde, still merrily busy with the puff; "and, certainly, your ladyship must have heard his name many a time, for, wherever I

he may be, one hears nothing but him. It's he that does all the talking, my lady. He gets young men around him, and workmen, and spectacle women, and such like, and they go at it all together, he telling them of their wrongs and they shouting, so that once in a while you might be obliged to give 'em warning because of the neighbours. Ah! it's not into the streets I'd turn 'em if I was the neighbours, but right into a horse-pond, the whole cartload of 'em, saving, of course, my own boy, who was a good lad until they got telling him that he was a citizen with impermissible rights, and other such silly palavering. Why do you go with them? You must know on that score that Dires may be lady and his answer was, "Mother, the tide of progress is sweeping onwards towards the rocks of privileges, and the day is coming when all social inequalities must be made smooth." And I, thinking to humour him and wheedle the nonsense out of him by coaxing, said, "And how will that be, Hans?" and he replied, "Mother, the meteorological-socialistic revolution is preparing in the darkness of night on the north-eastern horizon of the ingenuitum," limbo, and mix your bread with the grindings of his bones, think that now they are to have the disposing of the weather they'll heap snow and hail, frosts and tempests on him, to press down his soul into the dust. But winter and other such relics of oppression have had their day. Why should the poor man freeze that the rich one may state? Why should the wife and children of the proletarian starve that the bourgeoisie may eat? That Dires may be lady beside his rule log, and his wife disposed herself in gowns of velvet, trimmed with sable-fur. Henceforth, mother, there'll be one weather for all, small and great, rich and poor. It'll not be December with its blasts, nor the dog-days with their sultry heat, parading the throats of all that can't afford to pay for cream-ice. Henceforth, the working man'll have spring weather all the year round, and the bourgeois shall get autumn weather all the year round. Why in letters of blood —!" At this moment Frau Bundel finished the puff, and there was a knock at the door from Conrad, the second footman, who had come to inform Fraulein Caroline the maid, that the Herr Hauptmann Otto von Rosen (my lady's cousin, and of the Ducal Gardens) was waiting in the drawing-room to escort her ladyship to the eighteenth. The Gräfin was absorbed in the ninth button of her white glove as she turned to the door, and forgot the last words of her dressmaker, and no matter in astonishment, "Dear me, Frau Bundel, what shocking things you have been saying?" "It's not I that say them, my lady," remonstrated Frau Bundel, with a deep sigh, and restoring tumbler, scissors, and thread to her pocket. "It's my own Hans who is grief to us all by his way of talking. Nothing could be better than that dear my lady. As long as you're a third daughter, you must make the most of the politics at one and twenty endo his days on the gal-lows at two and forty." "You must repeat that to him again, Frau Bundel," Caroline, my smelling-bottle. Nothing could be more dreadful than that a young man respectably connected, and the son of my dressmaker, should become tainted with revolutionaryism, Frau Bundel. Not that parrot, Caroline, the pink one. And mind you tell him that if he ever touches my hand again, I'll thrash him to the top of it all in the tract which the Bishop of Nevelstadt gave me, and which I have not had time to read. Caroline shall find it for you, and you must give it to Herr Hans for his moral good." Saying which, the Frau Gräfin finished the tenth button of her left glove, cast a passing glance at the mirror, took her smelling bottle, parasol, and opera-glass (which she had been nearly forgetting), and, having gathered her skirts with the aid of the Haidee, descended the stairs, and in white burnous down to the barouche, and with a consolatory nod and smile to Frau Bundel, who curtseyed, swept downstairs to the drying-room, where Captain Otto von Rosen was waiting.

Lord Palmerston came to Berlin in 1844. It was Lord Palmerston who came to Berlin in the course of a tour in September, 1844. It was Lord Palmerston who gave me my first appointment under the Foreign Office, and I was glad of an opportunity of renewing my acquaintances with a statesman of whom all Europe was constantly talking. He was at this time out of office, Lord Aberdeen being foreign secretary. Lord Westmoreland was absent on leave, and the vicarious duties were performed by the secretary of State Sir George Hamilton. I assisted him in paying Lord Palmerston with the *carte blanche*, for his lordship was desirous of information on all matters, political, social, and literary, and took an interest in all that was going on at Berlin. It was the dull season, and many persons of note were out of town; but Lord and Lady Palmerston dined at court, spent a day with the Bulows at Tegel, and attended a dinner given by the secretary of the diplomatic corps. I heard that his neighbour at the court-dinner asked Lord Palmerston whether he was aware that he went by the name of Lord Eberhard in Germany, and that he answered in the affirmative with his usual good humour. His lordship told me that he found the king very cordially, and that his majesty had touched upon the subject of the Prussian constitution and the personal and unsettled state in which the constitutional question at that time stood. I introduced to Lord Palmerston at his desire several literary men, among them Professor Ranke, with whom he had a long conversation on Eastern affairs. Ranke, who had travelled in Turkey, and written a book on the Servian revolution of 1807 and the following years, considered the Turkish empire as virtually dead, maintaining that the Sultan at Constantinople was a puppet, and that all that foreign Powers were doing for his improvement and emancipation of the Christian races could only accelerate the fall of the Ottoman sovereignty. Lord Palmerston did not altogether concur with his professor's view, and endeavoured to explain to him that the situation of the Christian within the Turkish empire had in fact been much ameliorated, and that the Turkish power, although declining, still was strong enough to still hold the balance between those which were doing for his improvement and emancipation of the Christian races could only accelerate the fall of the Ottoman sovereignty. Lord Palmerston did not altogether concur with his professor's view, and endeavoured to explain to him that the situation of the Christian within the Turkish empire had in fact been much ameliorated, and that the Turkish power, although declining, still was strong enough to still hold the balance between those which were doing for his improvement and emancipation of the Christian races could only accelerate the fall of the Ottoman sovereignty. 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some English newspapers, who were rather surprised to find they were Tory papers, not having been previously aware that the newspapers supplied by the Foreign Office to the British Legation at Shanghai were either Tory or Liberal, according to the party of the minister of the day. A commercial treaty between the Zollverein and Belgium having just been concluded, I explained its provisions to Lord Palmerston, as he took much interest in the progress of the Zollverein, and indeed in most commercial questions. His presence in Berlin excited general curiosity, although it was not well understood that his journey was one of recreation only. He did not bring his uniform with him, and was obliged to ask the king's special permission to be presented in plain clothes—a very rare occurrence—the etiquette of the Prussian court requiring that all presentations to the king and queen, or to other members of the royal family, must be made either in uniform, or old-fashioned court dress. The latter costume is now rarely used, as almost every man who goes to court is entitled to wear either the civil or military uniform.—From the "Gleanings of a Diplomatist," by John Ward, C.B.

Insurances.

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Agents at all the Treaty Ports in China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above places.

No charge for Policy-fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [cf 83]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Secretaries.

1877. Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Secretaries.

557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

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INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Secretaries.

1381 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Secretaries.

471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

487 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REPAIRS of Fire Insurance of **PARISH** in **VIENNA** will be charged for **F** insurance **VIENNA**.

Detached & semi-detached Dwellings Houses removed from town, and their contents. 1 per cent.

Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company at 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactures, and other Effects, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, also, Ships Building, and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout the Kingdom of Britain, Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any one Fire-Claim Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged **SHORT PERIOD** insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days 1 of the annual rate

Not exceeding 1 month 2 of the annual rate

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months 3 of the annual rate

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months 4 of the annual rate

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of 675 Hongkong, 15th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date a **BONUS** of 20 per cent. on the amount of the Premiums to be allowed for all Contributions; such Bonus to be deducted at once, whenever payment of Premium is to be made.

No Policy fee will be charged. Risks accepted at Policies of Insurance granted at the current rates of Premium to the extent of \$50,000 on buildings or on goods stored therein.

WM. FURSTAL & Co., Agents.

58 879 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

717 Hongkong, 8th November, 1868.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire on this island terms.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

33A 683 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

ATHINA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.
Société anonyme dont le Capital est 6,000,000 francs.
THIS Company, being associated for the purposes of Marine Insurance in the East, with the
LYONN. FRANCAIS, CAPITAL OF 6,000,000 francs.
In addition to the above, the Company is also associated with the following companies:
ASSURANCES MARITIMES.
Capital of..... 5,000,000 francs.
Offers to the ASSURED the
Security of a collective
Capital of..... 37,000,000 francs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks foreign or coastwise, at agreed rates.
1877 Canton, 23rd July, 1870.
RUSSELL & CO.
YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the above, the Company is also associated with the following companies:
Third of the yearly profits on Insurance business divided pro rata to the net premium contributors.
RUSSELL & CO.
1879 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.
NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The following rates will be charged in future for **SHORT PERIOD** Insurances, viz:
Not exceeding 10 days, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3/4 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & CO.
Agents for the Queen Insurance Company.
1879 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & CO.
1879 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.
MANCHESTER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
1878 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.
THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, 1720.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for risks, whether either by land in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods, at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.
THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
1877 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.
NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual rates for Fire Insurance on all various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the dwelling) and their contents, 1/4 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents, 1/2 per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents, 1/4 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for **SHORT PERIOD** Insurances, viz:
Not exceeding 10 days 1/4 per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3/4 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 do. do.
ROBT. S. WALKER & CO.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
1878 Hongkong, 12th September, 1869.
MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital, \$500,000.00.
The Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLIPHANT & CO.
1879 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.
THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, Lombard Street, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, Sterling.
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 " "
Annual Income, " 320,000 " "
The Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLIPHANT & CO.
1879 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.
NOTICE.
FROM and after the date the following rate will be charged for **SHORT PERIOD** Insurances, viz:
Not exceeding Ten days 1/4 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3/4 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 do. do.
HARDY, ATKINSON & CO.
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
1878 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRADING INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
The Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by Fire, Ocean Steamers and Goods.
A. McIVER, Agent.
1879 Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.
VARNUM D. COLLINS DENTIST.
7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG.
1879 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.
NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1871. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

Business Announcements

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Business Announcements

Destination	Name	Shipping
Advent,	do	
Batavia,	do	
Canton,	do	
Cebu,	do	
Colon,	do	
Guam,	do	
Hankow,	do	
Harbin,	do	
Hongkong,	do	
Kobe,	do	
London,	do	
Lyons,	do	
Manila,	do	
Medan,	do	
Penang,	do	
Peking,	do	
Rangoon,	do	
Shanghai,	do	
Singapore,	do	
Sourabaya,	do	
Tientsin,	do	
Yokohama,	do	
Yongking,	do	
Zatze,	do	
Advent,	do	
Batavia,	do	
Canton,	do	
Cebu,	do	
Colon,	do	
Guam,	do	
Hankow,	do	
Harbin,	do	
Hongkong,	do	
Kobe,	do	
London,	do	
Lyons,	do	
Manila,	do	
Medan,	do	
Penang,	do	
Peking,	do	
Rangoon,	do	
Shanghai,	do	
Singapore,	do	
Sourabaya,	do	
Tientsin,	do	
Yokohama,	do	
Yongking,	do	
Zatze,	do	

Business Announcements.

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